When the Department decided to remove the

from plans already prepared, adjoining

prisoners from the destroyed Spanish fleet at San-tlago to Portsmouth, N. H., immediate preparation

the Naval Hospital at Portsmouth, Telegraphi orders were issued for bedsteads, mattresses, bed-ding, stores and supplies. Additional medical of-

ficers and nurses were sent, and when the vessels

omfortable barracks and the sick comfortable hos

ANTISEPTIC SURGERY AT SEA.

The medical officers of the Solace have the honor

fertile in expedients, and have the satisfaction of

gence, the percentage of mortality among the pa

sence, the percentage of mortality among the pa-tients on a well-equipped ambulance ship will be no greater than in the hospitals on shore. Medical Inspector Fersons found himself sud-derly confronted with 25 Spanish sick or wounded prisoners in a hastily established hospital. He was equal to the emergency, and he and his associates were complimented by Admiral Cervera when he visited the camp.

The medical officers of the other hospitals have had sudden large accessions of patients. They were always ready and always cared for them well

The medical officers of the other hospitals have had sudden large accessions of patients. They were always ready and always cared for them well. The director of the laboratory (our receiving and distributing depot of supplies applied his well-known energy to the work, and never falled to have supplies ready whenever and wherever required. Those whose services have not been so compleuous have done their duty in the stations assigned them, and have contributed their share toward the efficiency of the Medical Department of the Navy.

After an extended explanation of the estimates

repairs made last year and the health conditions at

tionally good, the last year, the Surgeon-General

gives the following account of a notable achieve-

known during the continuance of hostilities:

ment in stamping out a threatened yellow fever

inaugurating the first complete system of anti-

have improvised apparatus, have been

-STAMPING OUT YELLOW FEVER

AT KEY WEST.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]
Washington, Oct. 9.—The annual reports of
the chief staff officers of the Navy and Army promise to be unusually interesting and resume of operations which have already become well known to the public, but will give an insight into what was accomplished behind the scenes, and for the first time disclose the true inwardness of more or less mystery, in order that the enemy

might not profit by the information. The first of these reports to be completed this rear is that of Surgeon-General William K. Van Reypen, of the Navy, the Chief of the Bureau, which has enjoyed such a remarkable record for efficiency throughout the war, not only so as to the admiration of foreign governments. achievements of the naval surgical corps in the war with Spain have been everywhere recognized as altogether unique, and though the head of the corps in his report has most modestly recorded the

After referring in high terms to his predecessor, Dr. Tryon, who also was instrumental in preparing the medical service for war, and giving to Dr. Boyd the credit of ably conducting the office between Dr. Tryon's departure from the Bureau, September 10, 1897, and October 22 last, when the pres-

of consideration by the Bureau. The coming of sent to the yard of the Newport News Shipbuilding

designated as an ambulance ship. The vessel was sent to the yard of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, and there fitted out on the plans of the Bureau. The work was done under the Bureau of Construction and Repair, and under the Immediate superintendence of Naval Constructor J. J. Woodward, to whom the Bureau is under lasting obligations for his advice, assistance and his energy in satisfactorily completing the work. The merchant ship Creole became the ambulance ship Solace in sixteen days, fitted with a large and well-lighted operating-room, in which were all the appliances for modern antiseptic surgery, a steam disinfecting apparatus, an ice machine, a steam laundry plant, cold storage rooms, and an elevator for taking patients from the operating-room and upper deck to the wards below.

The Solace is fitted out under the requirements of the Geneva convention, and files the Geneva cross flag. She is the ploneer in her work, and indicates a step in advance that it well became the United States to take. Her fitting out was easy of accomplishment. The chief of every bureau in the Department having to do with the vessel gave his cerdial surport and assistance to the work. They gave the Solace everything she needed. The vessel has been fortunate in her personnel. Commander Dunlap is an ideal commander, and the medical officers of the vessel Surgeon Streets and Passed Assistant Surgeons Stokes, Smith and Bogert, have shown themselves thoroughly competent and efficient in caring for the many slek or wounded who have been under their charge. Three hospital stewards, one of whom was a skilled emisalmer; eight trained nurses, a cook, four messmen and two laundrymen were especially designated for service in the Medical Department.

DESCRIPTION OF THE VESSEL.

Although the duties devolving upon the marines were arduous and exacting, the health of the guard remained good until August 13, when the first suspicious case of iliness among them made its appearance. On the morning of August 14 another marine was taken III, and on the afternoon of August 15 three more cases were reported. The symptoms in all of the above cases were extremely spicious, but before making a positive statement Assistant Surgeon Marcour decided to avail him-self of the opinions of several yellow fever experts as to the diagnosis in the above cases. After a consultation between the local health officer of Key consultation between the local health officer of Key West and representatives from the Medical Corps of the Army, Navy and Marine Hospital Service, a definite conclusion was reached as to the nature of the disease, and on August 16 the Bureau was informed officially of the existence of yellow fever, and that a rigid quarantine had been established at Key West by the National and local health authorities.

as to cause some uneasmess on the part of the De-partment, as it was out reasonable to infer that the exemption of the island from yellow fever for the last few years might be attributed to accident rather than to any specific attention on the part of the officials to the enforcement of hygienic meas-

THE FIRST CASES AT KEY WEST.

Upon the receipt of this information the commandant in charge of the United States naval base was instructed by the Department to send at once all naval vessels in the harbor of Key West to Hampton Roads (including the officers and men on temporary shore duty, with the exception of the marine guard), and to transfer to some suitable vessel for passage north the sick and wounded of the Navy who could be removed without danger from the Army general and marine hospitals. Orders were also issued that no naval supplies stored in the several buildings at Key West should be removed, as it was not deemed safe to transfer them at this time for fear of spreading the infection. The commandant was further directed to have the sick marines isolated within the barracks then occupied by them, to place all suspects or suspicious cases in an adjoining house rented for the purpose, and to remove the well marines to the detention camp, which was situated on the south beach at a distance of about three miles from the harracks. Every provision was made for the care and treatment of the sick, and every precaution adopted for the protection and preservation of the health of the marines in the detention camp.

LOCALIZING THE DISEASE. S. I pon the receipt of this information the com-undant in charge of the United States naval bas-

LOCALIZING THE DISEASE Assistant Surgeon R. F. Marcour (a yellow fever immune) had been selected by the bureau to accompany the marines when ordered on this duty, in anticipation of a possible outbreak of yellow Eight immune nurses, one immune cook and one immune watchman were also employed. On August 18 the number of cases under treatment had increased to ten, and as there appeared to be at that time every probability that the disease would develop in an epidemic form, the bureau de-cided to detail an additional medical officer for this

duty.
Surgeon John W. Ross (a yellow fever immune)
was temporarily detached from the navy yard.
Pensacola, Fla., and on August 23 arrived at Key

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arrived with the prisoners the well men found comfortable harracks and the sick comfortable hospitals, to which they were immediately transferred. They were lodged fed and clothed as though they were expected guests. The Navy has reason to feel proud of this five days' work. One hundred equipped cots and six trained nurses were generously supplied by the Red Cross after the hospital was established.

On June 17 the President approved an act of Congress organizing a hospital corps of the Navy. The passage of this act is the culmination of the efforts of the Bureau for many years. It will give the service a trained corps of men who will now have some reason for remaining in service, having a hope of promotion and advancement as the result of faithful service, sobriety and attenion to duty. Its good results are already manifest. Changes are being made as rapidly as practicable, and nearly all of the hospitals are now suoplied with trained nurses, and in many of them are apprentices undersoing instruction. The examination for admission is rigid, and there will be more admissions to the corps when the end of the war releases from service many of the trained nurses now employed in other departments.

I cannot close this portion of the bureau's report without bearing testimony to the efficiency, skill and devotion to duty of them Presulars or volunteers. When war was imminent they yied one with another in their efforts to get on fighting ships. Some have had greater opportunities than others, but all have done well the work assigned them. Surgeon Edgar saw his associate, Assistant Surgeon Edgar saw his associate, Assistant Surgeon Edgar saw his associate, Assistant Surgeon Edgar saw his associate, Menual and he continued his work alone, doing it thoroughly and well, as it was known he would.

The medical officers of the vesses in the fight at Manila and in the battle of July 3 shared the dangers of their comrades, and should participate in the praise accorded to them. West and assumed charge of all yellow fever cases. The prompt measures, however, adopted by the medical officers in the immediate and complete isolation of the sick, the thorough disinfection of the quarters occupied by them, and the removal of the well marines to a place beyond the danger point of infection, resulted in localizing the disease, and on September 12 Surgeon Ross reported the appearance of the last case—that of Commander Forsythe—making a total number of patients under treatment from the beginning of the epidemic on August 12 until its close on September 12 of fourteen cases. The disease prevailed in a mild form, and up to this time no deaths have occurred.

Upon the recommendation of Surgeon-General Ross, and with the approval of the bureau, the Department ordered the transfer North of the marines, and on September 14.

The Colorado was subjected to a thorough process of disinfection at the quarantine station, New-York, and the bedding, mattresses, etc., of the marines were sent to the Naval Hospital, New-York, where they were thoroughly disinfected before being placed in the barracks.

In conclusion, Surgeon-General Van Reypen gives

In conclusion, Surgeon-General Van Reypen gives an insight into the care which is exercised in se curing good material for the Medical Corps of the Navy, which goes far to explain the efficiency of last fiscal year 829 applications for information concerning the appointments of assistant surgeons in the Navy were received, and that 248 permits were issued for doctors to appear for examination. Of the above number sixty-five candidates appeared before the examining boards, of which seventeen were rejected physically, nineteen rejected enteen were rejected physically, more professionally, twelve withdrew from further examination, and seventeen were found physically and professionally qualified for admission as assistant surgeons in the Medical Corps of the Navy. The successful candidates were appointed from the following States, viz.:

innesota	а
ew-Hampshire	ä
ew-York	2
annavivanta	9
trginia	ä
nted 28	ß
28 1	ı
tes rejected	ä
	sw Hampshire ew-York ennsylvania Irginia pted. 26.

Upon the recommendation of the bureau, and with the approval of the Department, Congress in the last session very wisely extended the age limit from twenty-six to thirty years for entrance into the Medical Corps of the Navy.

This legislation has been attended with most gratifying results, and for the first time in thirty-five years the number of officers in the Medical Corps of the Navy has reached the limit established by law.

LEE'S COMMAND HEALTHY.

TIONS IN THE SEVENTH CORPS.

NATIONAL GUARD TO STUDY-SHAFTER SAID TO HAVE REFUSED SUPPLIES. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

epidemic, which was not permitted to become known during the continuance of hostilities:

Upon the commencement of hostilities between this country and Spain, the Navy Department ordered a flag officer in command of the naval station at Key West, Fla., and a short time afterward designated it as a naval base for all vessels acting in Southern waters.

In order to provide for all possible contingencies, and to meet the demands incident to a state of war that might be made upon it as a result of assembiling in this harbor so large a number of war vessels, the Department landed at Key West a quantity of naval supplies, including ordnance stores, equipment, materials, provisions, etc.

For the preservation of this property (valued at hundreds of thousands of dollars) it was deemed essential that suitable provision should be made for its protection. Early in June, therefore, fifty-four officers and men of the Marine Corps were transferred to Key West and located in a building well adapted for temporary quarters, and which had formerly been used as a cigar factory.

For several years previous to the present summer, yellow fever, with the exception of an occasional sporadic case, had not made its appearance in Key West, but the location of the island, well within the limit of the yellow-fever zone, and the sudden concentration at this point of a large number of unacclimated persons belonging to the Army and Navy, rendered it highly probable that, unless extra precautions were taken for the preservation of health, an outbreak of yellow fever could only be postponed for a short time.

The general unsatisfactory sanitary condition of Key West prevailing at this time, also, was such as to cause some uneashees on the part of the De-Washington, Oct. 9.-The health,est of the great able of the official reports bearing upon the health of troops which has reached the War Department is geon of that corps. This officer has been twentyfore able to utilize his experience most advantage last few months make his recommendations for the Guardsmen. A few of the most interesting portions

HOSPITAL CORPS.—The Hospital Corps consists of enlisted men transferred from the volunteer regiments. Much difficulty has been experienced in getting company commanders and regimental colonels to agree to the transfer of privates from their regiments to the hospital corps, and in a number of instances they were willing only to transfer men they did not care to retain in their regiments, although the surgeons who selected the men were requested to select only such men of character and intelligence as would be suitable for this work. A number of the regiments up to the present have refused to permit the transfer of any men for this purpose, and for this reason the work of the Medical Department has been more or less crippied for the want of a sufficient number of privates. HOSPITAL CORPS.-The Hospital Corps consists

MEDICAL OFFICERS—The medical officers as-stened to the division hespitals and ambulance com-panies as a rule were taken from the regiments, there being very few available from the general staff for this purpose. As a rule, two medical of-ficers have been left with each regiment for duty,

panies as a rule were taken from the regiments, there being very few available from the general staff for this purpose. As a rule, two medical offects have been left with each regiment for duty, one being taken for service in the hospital and ambulance companies. In a number of instances it has become necessary to detail acting assistant surgeons to regiments to supply the medical service there, for the reason that, through sixthess or leaves of absence, regimental surgeons had gone away, and thus left their regiments without medical attendants.

The regimental surgeons as a rule, were intelligent and capable men, although some of them had not been required to pass any examination at all. None of them had any knowledge whatever of administrative duties, such as were required to successfully run division hospitals or prepare the necessary medical and sanitary reports required by the Government. Their clerks also were inexperienced in these matters, and for this reason great difficulty has been experienced in instructing medical officers in these duties. I feel quite sure that the medical service has suffered more on the score of inexperience on the part of regimental surgeons than for any other reason. These men were unable to appreciate the great value of sanitation, although the surgeons have been supplied with the necessary blanks and instructed how to prepare them. Monthly reports of sick and wounded have been delayed in some instances for months, although the surgeons have been supplied with the necessary blanks and instructed how to prepare them. It almost seems impossible to expect from the citizen military surgeon any prompt response to these matters under a less period than a year.

CHIEF SURGEONS OF DIVISIONS.—Three officers were sent to this corps, appointed by the

CHIEF SURGEONS OF DIVISIONS.-Three of-CHIEF SURGEONS OF DIVISIONS.—Three offleers were sent to this corps, appointed by the
President for the positions of chief surgeons of division, and have been assigned. One has resigned
since, and another at present is away on leave of
absence. They are men of ability and professional
attainments, though entirely unacquainted with
Army administrative duties, and for this reason
have rendered very little service in the lines most
necessary. It is not to be expected that medical
men coming from civil life will at once adapt
themselves to places which require years of military training for their successful administration.

MEDICAL SUPPLY DEPOT—On my arrival at

men coming from civil life will at once adapt themselves to piaces which require years of military training for their successful administration.

MEDICAL SUPPLY DEPOT—On my arrival at Jacksonville I found no medical supplies or hospital equipment on hand, except a few articles that Major Pilcher had brought with him from Tampa, Fin., a week or two previous. The day after my arrival I sent him to Tampa with a requisition for a complete outfit for one division hospital and ambulance company, the latter consisting of ambulances, escort wagons, teams, etc. The Surgeon-General of the Army had informed me a few days previous, while I was in Washington, that I should obtain my supplies from the depots at Tampa. On Major Pilcher's arrival at Tampa he prevented these requisitions for approval to the chief surgeon of the corps, Major Benjamin F Pope, who approved them but informed him that it was necessary to get General Shafter's approval aiso. Major Pilcher informed me that General Shafter refused to allow him anything whatever, stating that he would not let a thing leave Tampa until his corps had left for Cuba. In addition to this, he placed Major Pilcher on duty at Tampa, and retained him there for about two weeks. In the mean time I was daily expecting supplies from Tampa and did not consider it proper to make requisitions on Washington under the circumstances. However, I found it necessary to purchase here cots, sheets, medical supplies, kitchen equipment and other things for the hospital, which I had organized from material taken from the regiments. About June 1. I myself was ordered to Tampa on a retiring board, and there obtained, through General Miles's approval, a carload of hospital supplies consisting of hospital tents, common tents, medical and hospital supplies, and quartermaster's supplies, together with twelve ambulances, fourteen escort wagons and lot mules, and on my return from Tampa I was thus enabled to organize the Second Division Ambulance Company and to complete the organization of the Second Div

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General Shafter's approval of my requisition, suf-fered in nowise for lack of medical and hospital supplies, and the Surgeon-General of the Army has been exceedingly generous and has never refused anything that I have asked, but, on the other hand, has had them sent here, as a rule, by express. The success of the administration of the medical department of this corps is greatly due to the Sur-geon-General through his generous approval of my regulsitions.

requisitions.

COLONEL MAUS'S RECOMMENDATIONS.—
First—That the medical officers of the National Guard be organized in a separate corps, like that of the Medica; Department of the United States Army, and that all such officers be required to pass a rigid examination before receiving a commission, before a board, consisting of one medical officer of the United States Arm, and two of the National Guard; and that they be required to report once yearly at the National Guard camps for instruction in professional and administrative work, under the guidance of a medical officer of the United States Army, detailed by the War Department, who shall likewise have authority to call upon these medical officers at any time during the year for reports as regards the work they are doing in their military organizations. That these medical officers of the National Guard be supplied with all of the Surgeon-General of the Army.

Second—That the Hospital Corps of the National

Surgeon-General of the Army.

Second—That the Hospital Corps of the National Guard be organized the same as that of the United States Army, and Independent of regiments. That in time of peace this corps will consist of 3 per cent of the strength of the National Guard, and in times of war of 5 per cent. That the men be required to assemble once yearly at the camps of the National Guard for instruction in litter drill. first aids, nursing, care of the sick, and preparation of food, under the instruction of a medical officer of the United States Army, detailed by the War Department, and that acting stewards and hospital stewards be appointed from these men after a professional examination before a board of medical officers.

Third-That division surgeons be required to pass an examination before a board of three medical an examination before a board of three medical officers as to their competency to administer the medical department of a division before receiving commissions, unless they are detailed from the Medical Department of the United States Army. That the military surgeons of known experience in military matters be specially designated for this

purpose.

Fourth—That brigade surgeons shall also be reguired to pass an examination on administrative
and professional work before they can receive
commissions.

commissions.

Fifth—That regimental surgeons be sholished, and that the Medical Department be organized as indicated above under remarks of medical officers. Sixth—That ample provision be made for hospital tents, constructed of pander maché, and so arranged that they can be shipped and set up at any point where needed. That these tents be supplied with floors, proper windows, doors and ventilation, and so arranged that they can be attached together and form wards.

Seventh—That all hospital cots supplied to the United States Army be wire-woven, with iron or steel frames.

United States Army be wire-woven, with from or steel frames.
Eighth—That the National Guard of the United States be under the control of the National Government, as far as summer camps are concerned, and that the expenses of these summer camps be defrayed by the National Government, and that every officer and soldler of the National Guard be placed upon a payroll by the National Government for the time he is actually in service. That uniforms for the enlisted men of the National Guard be paid for by the National Government.

SICK SOLDIERS FROM JACKSONVILLE. Jacksonville, Fla., Oct. 9-A hospital train with 161 sick soldiers on board left this afternoon for Fort Thomas, Kentucky. Every arrangement was made for the comfort of the men.

M'INTYRE CASE SUBMITTED.

Denver. Col., Oct. 9 -- In the court-martial trial of the Rev. Joseph McIntyre, chaplain of the battle-ship Oregon, yesterday, the attorneys made their arguments, and the court took the case under

ALLEGED CRUELTY TO THE INSANE.

STARTLING CHARGES MADE AGAINST THE MAN AGEMENT OF THE TOPEKA ASYLUM

Journal" from Topeka, Kan., says:
"Dr. C. H. Wetmore has tendered his resignation "Dr. C. H. Wetmore has tendered his resignation as superintendent of the State Insane Asylum at Topeka to Governor Leedy and the State Board of Charities. Accompanying the resignation was a letter to the Governor, in which Dr. Wetmore gave his reasons for resigning. The letter tells an astounding story of alleged cruelty, inhumanity and debauchery at that institution under the present management. The doctor tells of the death of patients from neglect, speaks of alleged instances of drunkards and incompetent persons placed over the unfortunate inmates, charges that a 'joint' exists at the asylum, attacks Chairman H. G. Jumper, of the State Board of Charities, and openly charges subordinate officials with attempting to ruin women.

"These are only a few of the sensational charges made in the letter, which is published in full.
"Dr. Wetmore is an appointee of the present Populist administration."

MRS. GUILFORD PROTESTS INNOCENCE. London, Oct. 10 .- According to "The Daily Mail." she is the midwife of Bridgeport, Conn., but deshe is the midwife of Bridgeport, Conn., but de-clares herself absolutely innocent of any connec-tion with the death of Emma Gill, says that she sailed for England under an assumed name, owing to "another matter which she will explain at the proper place."

She is now in the infirmary of the Holloway Jail, London, suffering from nervous collapse,

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VICTORY NOT YET ASSURED. SEE the new features and you will want WORK OF NAVAL SURGEONS. HARD WORK NECESSARY TO KEEP CON-TROL OF THE HOUSE.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.) Washington, Oct. 9.-There is a somewhat more cheerful atmosphere in and about the realizes, however, that the fight is not yet won, and that in order to insure control of the House of Representatives of the next Congress every Republican, especially in the close Congress districts, who desires that result must do every-

REPUBLICANS BEGINNING TO AROUSE FROM

no other means can a victory be assured. without straw. It has been hampered from the set of the campaign by party apathy, for which absolute and widespread confidence that Never did an Administration better years since the supporters of one have seemed more strongly disposed to allow a Congress campaign to take care of itself. If the elections h are to be held a month hence had been held four or six months ago, that course might

and there that the Republicans and other friends of the Administration had begun to arouse from security into which they had been luiled and prepare themselves for the coming contest; but these signs would be more encourif they were stronger and more general and had begun to appear at an earlier stage of the campaign. It is time to realize that Election Day is only a month away, and that into safely spread over two months at least. Of course it can be done but in the opinion of the Congressional Committee the beginning of the supreme effort cannot safely be postponed any

of Representatives was unusually strong, able gress. A very large majority of the men who it are candidates for re-election. They do not deserve to be sacrificed, not a man of them, if the sacrifice can be prevented by hard, diligent and unremitting effort from now on until November 7." sald a prominent and ardent Republican to-day who is not now in public life, but is a close and intelligent political observer.

'Some of our people seem to forget several things: The free-silver snake was scotched, not killed, in 1896; the Congress elections this year, therefore, will be as important as any that have taken place in a generation, and the result will be as momentous. Not only that, but a Repub-lican defeat this year would be equivalent to a vote of want of confidence in President McKin-ley's Administration and jeopardize the results ley's Administration and jeopardize the results of the glorious war against Spain, as well as the Administration's policies arising therefrom, because they cannot be confirmed at the short session of Congress next winter. Moreover, whatever arrangement or treaty may be made by the International Commission now sitting at Quebec to effect a settlement of the long-standing and vexatious difficulties growing out of our relations or want of relations with Canada will

seations or want of relations with Canada, will have to be dealt with by the next Congress, as rell as probably will have to be the report and ecommendations of the Hawaiian Commission."

The appointment of "Coin" Harvey to manage the affairs of the Demo-Populist, Free-Silver Congressional Committee gives startling and significant emphasis to the remark that the 'free-silver snake was scotched, not killed, in 1896." Whatever Democratic State conventions in certain States have said or failed to say on the silver question this year, "Coin" Harvey's the silver question this year, "Coin" Harvey's committee is not design or trying to conceal anything; it is making a straight-out free-silver campaign, with all the Bryan frills and accessories it can manage; it is looking forward to the Presidential campaign of 1969 Members of the Republican Committee, however, have rethe Republican Committee, however, have re-ceived information to the effect that the man-agers of the Demo-Populist Free-Silver Republi-can campaign do not feel so cocksure of success this fall as they seemed to feel two or three weeks ago. The appointment by the latter of a sub-committee, one of whose members is a Populist and another a free-silver Republican, would appear to indicate that it was thought necessary to do something unusual to promote

MAYFLOWER STRIKES BOTTOM.

the fusion cause.

THE CONVERTED CRUISER STICKS ON GOV-ERNOR'S ISLAND, BUT GETS OFF UNHARMED AND GOES TO THE NAVY YARD.

There was considerable excitement a little after sclock yesterday morning at the Battery and on Governor's Island, when it was seen that the auxlliary cruiser Mayflower was aground off Castle William, near where the cruiser Montgomery was formerly the yacht of the same name, owned the Goelet estate, and was purchased by the Government at the outbreak of hostilities with Spain. She is under command of Commander Mor-ris R. S. Mackenzie, and left Ponce, Porto Rico, on in Brooklyn. She arrived off the Bar early in the morning, and left Quarantine at 8:30 o'clock. Three quarters of an hour later she took the ground about three hundred feet from the shore of Governor's Island, as she was entering the East River. The accident was caused by her running into an extremely heavy swirl of the young flood tide while Ene was endeavoring to avoid a couple of schooners making their way down the river. The tide had begun to rise in the East River, but was at the last of the ebb in the North River, and this always causes an eddy near the Governor's Isand shore at the northern end. It was this eddy which is said to have caused the grounding.

Word was at once sent to the Navy Yard, and the tug Narkeeta was sent to her assistance. Two other tugs, the R. J. Barrett and the Wendel Goodhan, saw the plight of the Government boat, and alded in getting her free, which was accomplished after she had remained fast about two hours and a half. she was endeavoring to avoid a couple of schooners

after she had remained fast about two hours and a half.

The Mayflower's watertight compartments were sounded, and it was found that she was not leaking, and had apparently suffered no damage by her contact with the rocks. She was escorted to the Navy Yard by the Government tug, and was tied up at the ordnande wharf, just ahead of the Texas. A board of inquiry appointed by Admiral Bunce will inquire into the accident, and it is expected that inquire into the accident, and it is expected that the Mayflower will be placed in drydock No. 2 for the Mayflower will be placed in drydock No. 2 for the Mayflower will be placed in warm waters ever since she was placed in commission.

The vessel is the largest of the yachts bought by the Government for conversion into auxiliary cruissers. She was built in 18% at Clydebank, is 273 feet long, 33 feet beam and 2,636 tons displacement. Her thaines give 4.700 indicated horse-power, and she has a speed when in good order of nearly nineteen knots. She is armed with two 5-inch rapid-fire thes, twelve C-pounders, two 6-millimetre machine guns and two torpedo tubes. She has ten officers and a crew of about one hundred men.

GOVERNOR HASTINGS COMING HERE.

WILL LOOK AFTER THE FOURTH AND SINTEENTH PENNSYLVANIA RETURNING FROM

PORTO RICO. Harrisburg, Penn., Oct. 3.-Governor Hastings and Colonel Ezra H. Ripple, of Scranton, Commissary-General of the National Guard, will go to New-York to-morrow night to look after the sick and wounded of the 4th and 16th Pennsylvania Regiments on their arrival Tuesday from Porto Rico on the transport Obdam. A hospital train will meet the transport at the Bay-st. wharf, Jersey City, and bring the invalid soldiers to Philadelphia hospitals. The Governor and Colonel Rippie will fo by the quartermaster's boat General Meigs, in tharge of Major Appel, to the quarantine station to meet the transport.

Surgeon-Major Appel received a letter yesterday from Governor D. H. Hastings, of Pennsylvania, saying that the Governor would come to Newsaying that the Governor would come to York on Tuesday to look after the sick Pennsyl-vania soldiers who will arrive from Porto Rico on the transport Ordiam, which is due here either Tuesday or Wednesday. "MILLER" LAMPS.

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EXCELLENT REPUBLICAN SELECTIONS MADE SO FAR.

TWELVE OF THE PRESENT REPRESENTATIVES RENOMINATED-ALL ABLE AND FAITH-

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, Oct. 9.—"The New-York Republicans are very slow in making their Congress nom-The list he exhibited showed that appeared on the list. Then there was a blank until XXXIst. In all the districts reported except three the sitting members have been regularly nominat-They are Mesurs, Belford, Southwick, Littauer, Chickering, Sherman, Ray, Payne, Gillet, Wads-worth, Mahany, Alexander and Hooker, All of these men are able, faithful and efficient members, ollectively they wield an immense influence in the House of Representatives. Mr. Payne is the dean of the New-York delegation by virtue of his of his seventh term, and right worthily does he than Mr. Payne. Since the beginning of the LIVth Congress he has been chairman of the important Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, and is also a member of the Ways and Means Committee, the work of which has been unusually difficult and burdensome, two general revenue bills, framed and enacted into law within the short

Mr Wadsworth is serving his sixth term, but his service has not been continuous. He is probably the most efficient chairman the Committee on he has served with credit on the Naval Affairs and

other important committees. painstaking chairman the Committee on Indian Affairs has had in many years is James S. Sherman, of the Utica District, who is serving his fifth He is also an influential member of the important Committee on Interstate and Foreign Compreside over the Committee of the Whole, in which expedite legislative business by his readiness and prompt decision of questions of order which so frequently arise. The fairness of his rulings has never been questioned by the minority.

George W. Ray, of the XXVIth District, is also serving his fifth term. He is one of the hardworking members in the committee-room, and frequently takes part in the debates. In this Conand laborious committees-that on Invalid Pensions sions of Congress. He is also a leading and influential member of the Committee on the Ju-He took a prominent part in framing the new bankruptcy legislation, and it was he who pre-

Warren B. Hooker, of the XXXIVth District, is of the House of Representatives and his second as chairman of the Committee on Rivers and Har bors, which is regarded as one of the most impor-

tant and enviable chairmanships in the gift of the Speaker. Mr. Hooker has acquired a high reputation as one of the most capable, useful and industrious members of the House.

Charles A. Chickering, of the XXIVth District, is serving his third term, and by his ability and industry has risen to the chairmanship of the desirable Committee on Rallways and Canals, and to membership of the more laborious Committee on Printing. Mr. Chickering is a growing and progressive member and commands the respect and confidence of his associates, irrespective of party.

Another member who is serving his third consecutive term is Charles W. Gillet, of the XXIXth District. He is a Union veteran, having served as adjutant of the Söth New-York Volunieers until discharged for physical disability in 1863. Mr. Gillet is chairman of the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Agriculture and a member of the Important Committee on Public Buildings and

in the Department of Agriculture and a member of the Important Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Two of the younger members of the House, each of whom is serving his second term, are Rowland B. Mahany, of the XXXII district, and George N. Southwick, of the XXXI District. Both of them are frequently heard in debate, and both have been assigned to important committees, Mr. Mahany being a member of the committees on Military Affairs and immigration and Mr. Southwick of Banking and Currercy and Education.

It is seldom indeed that a member of the House of Representatives at the beginning of his first term receives an assignment to so important a committee as that on the Judiciary. This appointment was conferred on D. S. Alexander, of the XXXIIId District, by Speaker Reed, whose judgment of men has been fully vindicated by the ability and industry exhibited by Mr. Alexander both in the committee and the House. He is also a member of the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service, of which policy he is a stanch advocate.

Civil Service, of which policy he is a stanch advo-cate.

Lucius N. Littauer, of the XXIId District, is also serving his first term, and his constituents are so well satisfied with him that he has been renom-inated by acclamation. Mr. Littauer is a member of the Committee on Colnage and also of the Com-mittee on Manufactures.

Another member who is serving his first term is Joseph McCrum Belford, of the 1st District Mr. Belford is a lawyer by profession, and the Speaker complimented him by an appointment to an ex-ceedingly important committee—Elections No. 2. He is also a member of the Committee on Revision of the Laws.

It appears that Mr. Driscoll, who has been nominated in the XXVIIth District, is to have, as

of the Laws.

It appears that Mr. Driscoil, who has been nominated in the XXVIIth District, is to have as an opponent a veteran Republican, James J. Belden, who is a member of the present House, where he is serving his fifth term and is a member of the Committee on Appropriations. Besides Mr. Driscoil the other Republican candidates who have never served in Congress are John K. Stewart, of the XXIII District, and Louis W. Emerson, of the XXIII District.

PREPARING TO MOVE TROOPS SOUTH.

VACCINATION OF THE SECOND CORPS-SOLDIERS IN GOOD HEALTH.

Camp Meade, Middletown, Penn., Oct. 9 .- Chief Surgeon Girard is getting ready for the movement South of the Second Corps. He will begin to-morrow vaccinating the troops, to guard against an outbreak of smallpox. The Colonel has arranged with the hospitals in Philadelphia and through the eastern end of the State to take care of the sick of the corps. As fast as the field hospita's fill up the invalids will be shipped in a special hospitalcar provided by the Pennsylvania Railroad. The corps reserve ambulance company is being recrufted up to the latest Army regulations, and by the time the movement begins Colonel Girard expects to have a large staff of trained nurses.

General Graham is opposed to taking his command to Philadelphia, and has requested the War Department to forward the corps as a unit to Cuba, for duty as an army of occupation. He is afraid of an outbreak of sickness among his men if they are taken from the healthy climate in the North, dropped down in the South for a month and then shipped to the West Indies. The troops are in excellent condition, and General Graham thinks if they are shipped direct across the water there will not be much sickness. Colonel Girard easys the percentage of typhold fever, outside of the 2004 New-York, is very small. The New-Yorkers are still isolated in the Colewago Hills, and will hardly return to Camp Mesde before the latter part of next week. The sick in the regiment that have not been sent to city hospitals are doing nicely, and this morning over five nundred reported for duty. the time the movement begins Colonel Girard ex-

PROMOTED TO BRIGADIERS.

COLONELS KELLOGG AND EGBERT, OF THE SIXTH INFANTRY, ADVANCED IN THE SERVICE.

Cincinnati, Oct. 9.-Advices have been received from Washington that Colonel Kellogg, of the 6th Infantry, and Colonel Egbert, who preceded him in command of the regiment, have both been promoted to brigadiers. Colonel Egbert is with the regiment at Fort Thomas, and is still suffering from wounds received at Santiago. Colonel Kellogg is sick at his old home in Norwalk, Ohio.

HOSPITAL SHIP RELIEF IN PORT. The hospital ship Relief arrived here yesterday

soldiers. The Relief will take on medical and other supplies as well as have her machinery overhauled. She will then return to Cuba and Porto Rico. She went to a Brooklyn pler yesterday afternoon.

work accomplished the efficiency of the Medical Department of the Navy is shown to be wholly

PREPARATIONS BEFORE WAR BEGAN.

ent Surgeon-General assumed the duties, Dr. Van

ent Surgeon-General assumed the duties, Dr. Van Reypen continues:

In this report precedence is naturally given to the operations of the Bureau during the war with Spain. From the time of the blowing up of the Maine in the harbor of Havana, on February 15. 1888, preparations were made by the Bureau providing for any possible contingency. The naval hospitals were equipped to their full capacity; plans were prepared for building pavilion wards on the hospital grounds to give accommodation to any number of sick or wounded that the Bureau might be called upon to care for. The director of the naval laboratory prepared to furnish medical and surgical supplies in any quantity, at any place, and immediately. No additional expense was incurred until wer seemed imminent, then the vessels that were likely to be engaged were supplied with a full outfit of supplies for war. In anticlication of a large number of additional expense was incurred until were seemed imminent, then the vessels that were likely to be engaged were supplied with a full outfit of supplies for war. In anticlication of a large number of additional vessels being taken for service, medical and surgical outfits of a kind suitable for the various classes of vessels were bought, assembled and boxed, ready to be shipped anywhere as soon as called for. There has not been an instance during the war of any vessel having to wait for her medical stores.

It was known that a corps of volunteer medical officers would be a necessity, and before war was declared or any law passed authorizing their employment medical boards of examination were established in Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Washington, Nortolk and Mare Island (Cal.), to examine applicants for appointments were made as soon as their services were required after the declaration of war. Over 2,000 applications were freelyed, but only a small proportion examined. Out of this number thirty-seven were appointed assistant surgeons. They have rendered efficient service, and have been a credit to the Navy. Some

FITTING OUT THE SOLACE.

DESCRIPTION OF THE VESSEL

The Solace is built of steel, 3.801 tons, 375 feet long, 44 feet beam, draws 21 feet and has a continuous speed of 16 knots. She can comfortably berths, swinging cots or staterooms. The hurrl cane deck aft is inclosed with canvas, for use as a ontagious ward, if required. She carries 37,000 gallons of fresh water in tanks and 800 tons in

contagious ward, if required. She carries 37,000 gallons of fresh water in tanks and 800 tons in her double bottom. Distillers and evaporators keep up the supply.

As soon as the Solace received her stores she sailed for the blockading squadron, and arrived in time to take on board the wounded at the bombardment of San Juan. She then collected the sick or wounded from the other vessels of the squadron and sailed for New-York, where, on June 5, 8127-seven patients were landed at the naval hospital. On June 8 she sailed for Guantanamo, and was present to take on board the wounded marines in their light with the Spanish troops.

As soon as the Spanish fleet was destroyed in the battle of July 3 she took on board the wounded from the Brooklyn and all the Spanish wounded, and gave them the care and attention that have never before been given to the wound of friend or foe in any naval combat and that could only be given by an ambulance ship. As it was the policy of the Department to bring all the sick or wounded from Southern waters to Northern naval hospitals as soon as practicable, so that they might have a better chance for recovery, and there was still space left on the Solace for wounded men, she went to Siboney and took on board forty-four Army wounded and sailed for Hampton Roads on July 12. On July 16 she landed forty-four Army wounded and forty-skith Spanish wounded at Fortress Monroe and fifty-five Navy sick or wounded and forty-skith Spanish wounded and vessels in port, and then visited all the vessels on the blockade around Cuba, taking off their sick and wounded and leaving stores. After receiving at Guantanamo the sick from the hospitals and vessels in port, and then visited all the vessels on the blockade around cuba, taking off their sick and wounded and leaving stores. After receiving at Guantanamo the sick brought by the Gloucester from the vessels around Porto Rico, she sailed for Poston, and on August 2 landed seventy-four sick from the Navy and two sick soldiers at the Cheisea Naval Hospital. She

GENEROUS SUPPLIES FOR THE SICK. On every trip of the Solace she has gone loaded

with medical stores and supplies, and also with delicacies and comforts, which have been supplied in abundance for the sick or wounded by generous and patriotic individuals and societies from every part of the United States. Among the contributions to the Solace were a carbonator and deck awning from the Rhode Island Sanltary and Rellef Association, an X-ray apparatus from the National Society of Colonial Dames, and conveyance boxes for sterilized dressings from the Elizabeth (N. J.) members of the National Society of Colo-

(N. I.) members of the National Society of Con-nial Dames.

In this war woman has done her perfect work, and the Medical Department of the Navy is pro-foundly grateful for the money contributed and supplies furnished for the aid and comfort of the sick or wounded of the Navy. Patriotic women have ably supplemented the efforts of the Govern-ment, and their assistance has been thoroughly ap-preciated.

ment, and their assistance has been thoroughly appreciated.

The contributions soon became so numerous that it was necessary to have a medical officer detailed to receive them. Medical Director Bloodgood was assigned to the duty, and he has received and distributed the stores and attended to the voluminous correspondence with the same business ability he manifested when on the active list.

As soon as war was decirated the daughter of the Secretary of the Navy and three of her associates at the Johns Hopkins Medical School volunteered their services as nurses, and were assigned to duty at the Naval Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y. Six women nurses from the registered list of the Daughters of the American lievousless and the Sisters of Charity at Norfolk also volunteered, and were assigned to

Samples furnished.

206 Fifth Avenue,